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CONGRESS,

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday March 10.

On Mr. Livingston's Resolution.

Mr. Heavens observed that it appeared rather unfortunate that a great constitutional question should be discussed on a proposition that expressed no opinion relative to that subject. But as the right of the House to request the President to lay papers before them that related to the subject of the Treaty had been denied on constitutional ground it appeared necessary to debate the constitutional question, which when stated in as concise terms as possible, and yet so as to express it with clearness and precision, appeared to be this: Is there not such an apparent interference between the treaty-making power, vested by the constitution in the President and Senate, and the legislative power vested in Congress, that it becomes necessary to adopt such a principle of construction as will give both these powers full operation and effect, and that therefore it ought to be concluded, that whenever any treaty shall contain any stipulation that may be comprehended under the legislative powers of Congress, it ought not to be considered as the supreme law of the land, until it shall have received the assent of the House of Representatives to carry it into effect? In discussing this question it would be necessary to make some preliminary observations on the nature of power generally, without reference to any much more so when viewed as they are particular constitution, that a better judgment might be formed of the nature and extent of the respective distribution of powers contemplated in the constitution of the United States. Power as it relates to government has been considered to be of three kinds, Legislative, Executive and Judicial; It would in the course of this discussion be admitted, as he presumed that it would be a good definition of the legislative power, to be binding on the community; and that it would likewise be admitted that it was a precise definition of the executive power, to say that it was confined merely to the *execution* of the laws; and that the judicial power was nothing more than the power of determining what the law is; but notwithstanding these respective definitions were sufficient to give a precise idea of the *nature* of each of these respective species of power, yet it must be acknowledged as an undoubted principle that they do so shade into each other, that it is impossible in many cases to draw any line of distinction between them. The Executive will, for instance, in many cases exercise a *legislative* power in the form of discretion, or in acting in cases where in fact the law is silent; and in like manner the judicial is rather in its nature executive, as having united with it a power to execute the laws, and at the same time exercises in a great measure legislative powers under the form of *adjudications*; but of these three kinds of power the legislative must be the most extensive and indefinite, for being in its nature supreme it cannot be limited in going into details—but if the boundaries between these respective powers are somewhat indefinable when considered without reference to any particular form of government they are intended to be, distributed in several forms of government or constitutions now existing in the world. He knew of no government or constitution in which those three powers were perfectly seperated unless it had been effected in the present constitution of France, but he doubted whether it had been effected there in the sense that he understood it; but if recourse were to be had to the constitutions in the United States, we should not find one in which these powers were not in some measure blended among the several departments of the government; this was the case at least so far as his knowledge on that subject extended. He had not seen one in which it appeared to him that this was the case. This was certainly the case in the constitution of the United States; the first article of it determines what branches of the government shall exercise the legislative powers; and the second creates the Executive power, but at the same time the cheif executive is vested by the first article with a right to examine bills and object to them before they are passed into laws; this power could not be pretended to be executive in its *nature*; and by the second article he is vested with the power of making treaties with the consent of two thirds of the Senate, but this does not make this power in its nature executive, because that when we take into consideration the nature of this power, we shall find that it is in fact legislative, because it comes precisely within the definition of legislative power, as being a rule of law binding on two or more independent nations by their mutual consent; the idea of a contract is no further connected with it than it is necessary that two or more independent nations should ask each other's consent that this law should be binding on each of them.

When therefore this is said to be a power founded on *conventions, compacts* or *agreements*, it does not follow that the power is not in its nature *legislative*; such words and phrases as these cannot alter the *nature* of the power; and when considered without reference to any particular constitution, it must be considered as unlimited in its *extent*, because that any conceivable stipulation, whether of a legislative, executive, or judicial nature, might be comprehended under the form of a treaty or contract with a foreign nation, and therefore it must follow as a necessary consequence, evidnetly deducible from the indefinite extent of this power, that there never could be any precise boundary line marked out between what has been usually called internal and external relations. If the power of making treaties as vested by the constitution in the President and Senate, is in any sense limited, it must be by other parts of the constitution than that in which it is expressly delegated;—for it is there expressed without any limitation; and the only question seems to be by what other parts or clauses is it limited? The first clause in the constitution declares that all legislative power therein granted shall be vested in Congress, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives—there is no reason that can be assigned why these words, *all legislative power*, in this clause should be considered in as unlimited a sense with respect to all the objects of legislation specified in the constitution, as the words *to make treaties* in another clause; there must therefore be a manifest inconsistency between these two powers according to the doctrine of those who contend that a treaty ought to be considered as supreme law without the assent of the House of Representatives, because it would be the same thing as to say that no legislative power granted by the constitution could be exercised without the assent of the House of Representatives, and yet the President and Senate might exercise whatever legislative power they thought proper without their assent, under the form of a treaty. The universal principle of construction, that all parts of any written law ought to be so construed as to be consistent with itself, so far as the same may be practicable, ought therefore to be applied in this case; which can easily be done by supposing that it must be a principle necessarily resulting from the two clauses, in the constitution, that whenever any treaty shall contain any stipulations that may be comprehended under the legislative power granted to Congress, it ought not to be considered as law until it has received in some form or other the assent of the house of Representatives. He observed that it had been admitted by those who were opposed to what he conceived to be the constitutional right of the house, that it was necessary that the House should have some agency in passing an appropriation law to carry it into effect; this he conceived could only be necessary on their ground because that the Treaty was unprovisional in that respect; if it had contained a clause stipulating that the necessary appropriations should be made it would according to their principles have been unnecessary to have laid it before the house; but at the same time that they admitted this, they insisted that the House had no discretion in the business, but that they were bound by the constitution to carry it into effect, because that the constitution had said that treaties made under the authority of the United States, should be the supreme law of the land, any thing in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding; and in confirmation of their doctrine they had compared it to a case in which they suppose that the Legislature can by the constitution exercise no discretion in determining whether they will make the appropriations; that is in the case for the support of government *generally*, or of some of its *particular* branches as for instance the judiciary. But he could even suppose a case in which it might be necessary to exercise *some* discretion about the appropriation of monies in the strongest case that had been stated; as for instance it might be necessary in some time of *extraordinary* danger or difficulty to apply the very monies that would in an ordinary way be applied to the support of government, to such a purpose as would prevent the impending danger; but even admitting that Congress would exercise no discretion about legislating in many cases that might be pointed out in the constitution, it does not follow that they would have no discretionary power about legislating in this particular case. Congress must be supposed generally to have a discretionary power to determine whether they will continue *any existing* law in force and consequently may exercise a discretion in appropriating any monies if any should be necessary, to carry it into effect; and besides the question would still remain to be determined whether a treaty containing legislative regulations ought not to receive the sanction of the House before it became the supreme law of the land, in the sense in which that expression in the constitution ought to be understood. He observed that gentlemen had not been sufficiently explicit in determining in what sense Treaties ought to be considered as the supreme law of the land; some appeared to consider Treaty law of so transcendent a nature as almost to form a part of the constitution itself; they appeared however at the same time to admit that if a Treaty was contrary to the constitution it would in that respect be null; they appeared however very generally to place it in a grade or sphere a *little below* the constitution but *far above* any Congressional law, so that no act of Congress could touch or effect it, notwithstanding that the constitution has declared the *Congressional laws* shall be the supreme law of the land as well as *Treaty laws*.

It appeared of great importance to him in discussing the question, to determine whether there did not necessarily exist in the government of the United States a power to break a treaty as well as to make it: this was a power necessarily inherent in all independent governments, and it was frequently necessary to exercise it, because that a treaty being in its nature nothing more than a law mutually binding on two or more independent sovereignties by their mutual consent, it must follow as a consequence that whenever either of the parties do not in the opinion of the other observe this law, that then the parties entertaining this opinion will consider themselves as discharged from the obligation of observing it on their part; and it was frequently the case that there was no other practicable method of compelling an observance of a treaty on one part but by a refusal to observe it on the other. It did not appear to him that in such a case there was vested in the President and Senate alone any power to break a treaty; the constitution was wholly silent on that point; it must therefore be supposed to be vested in Congress as exercising supreme legislative power; and therefore it must be concluded that an act of Congress contravening any existing treaty would in effect repeal it; and this must be more evident when it is recollected that acts of Congress are by the constitution declared to be the supreme law of the land as well as treaties—he had not paid very great attention to precedents in considering the question under consideration, because that he laid it down as an incontrovertible maxim that neither of the branches of the government could rightfully or constitutionally divest itself of any powers by precedent; or by a neglect to exercise those powers that were granted to it by the constitution; the great danger that was generally to be apprehended from precedents was this; that they might make the government different in practice from what it was in theory or on paper. He observed that it was a very remarkable circumstance that those who had been stigmatized by gentlemen as disorganizers of the government, or as rebels against the constituted authorities should be very strenuously contending for such a construction of the constitution of the United States as would render all its parts harmonious and give them full operation and effect; and that those who assumed to themselves the peculiar stile of being defenders of the constitution, and supporters of the government, should be contending for such a construction of the constitution as must render it inconsistent and which must have a tendency to transfer the powers of the house of representatives over into the hands of the President and Senate, by giving them an indefinite right to make laws without the consent of the house, under the form of treaties. In order to avoid this inconsistency it had been said that so was the constitution, the will of the people had been expressed in that way, and that therefore we ought to submit to it; but such an assertion did not remove the difficulty or clear up the inconsistence on the side of those who brought it forward, because it would still remain to be determined what the people had said when they had expressed their will in the constitution, and whether they did not intend that a treaty containing legislatve regulations should receive the assent of the house of representatives before it was carried into effect—It had been attempted to represent these powers as operating co-ordinately; but co-ordinate supreme powers could not operate in any government so as to be consistent with themselves and therefore this would not remove the difficulty or clear up the inconsistence that arose from their construction. It had likewise been said that we were not necessarily to presume that these powers would be abused, but in examining the principles of a constitution we ought not to reason from what would be done in the exercise of a power, but from what may be done. It had likewise been asserted that the popular branches of a government were apt to assume powers; this did not appear to him to be generally the case, if recourse were had to history or to the experience of mankind, it would be found that popular assemblies had been more frequently disposed to render themselves subservient to the views and interests of those who were in power and who did not form a part of the body, but might notwithstanding have a greater influence over them as individuals, than to assume unnecessary powers to themselves. This had been the case for many years in England: the popular branch of the government in that country had been subservient to the views of the administration and this was the principal cause of all the miseries that the nation now endured. It had not been the case in the government of the United States, since it had been established; it rather appeared from the laws of Congress that they had been at all times sufficiently disposed to place large and infinite powers in the hands of the administration under the form of discretion.

He said that this was no new question, it had been agitated when the constitution of the United States was under consideration, it was then said that the power of making treaties vested in the President and Senate, would be inconsistent with the legislative powers of Congress unless the House of Representatives were to give their assent to treaties as well as to other laws, before they were carried into effect, but the people had rather chosen to adopt the constitution; and to trust to time and experience to procure amendments, than reject it on account of this or other objections; but he did not recollect that he had ever heard the difficulty cleared up in any other maner than by supposing that the house of Representatives ought in some mode or other to give their assent to Treaties as well as to other laws; He concluded with observing that he tho't he had clearly shewn that on one ground there would be an inconsistency between the legislative power vested in Congress, and the power of making Treaties vested in the President and Senate; and that on the other ground they would be perfectly reconcileable, and all parts of the constitution would have full operation and effect; and he therefore thought it was his duty to adopt this principle of construction, he therefore supposed there could be no good objection to the proposition under the consideration of the House on the ground of the constitutional rights of the house to determine whether they would or would not carry the treaty into effect.

Mr. W. Smith said he would not go into a wide view of the subject. A deference for the abilities of the gentleman who spoke last, would induce him to take a little time to consider some of his arguments before he would undertake to reply to them. He should however, notice some things which had fallen from him; but before he went into the consideration he would call the attention of the committee to the business before them; for though it were originally to call only for certain papers, it had now taken an important shape; the question at present seemed to be, whether the powers of making Treaties vested in the President and Senate, were not subject to the countrol of that house?

He would join in the declaration of the

gentleman last up that the conſtitution muſt be their guide, their polar ſtar, upon the occaſion. Mr. Smith then turned to the conſtitution, and read the powers of Congreſs and of the Preſident and Senate, he appealed to the ſentiments of thoſe who were diſſatisfied with the conſtitutional power of making treaties, and of thoſe who were diſſatisfied with the preſent treaty—amendments were propoſed to qualify the treaty power from the ſtate to which the honorable gendeman belongs, that two-thirds of the whole ſenators ſhould conſent to a treaty, inſtead of two-thirds of the members preſent. He would appeal to the various diſcuſſions which then took place on the ſubject. He would appeal to the gentleman from Pennſylvania who ſpoke yeſterday, with reſpect to a meeting at which he attended, where it was recommended that the power of making treaties ſhould be placed in Congreſs, and who now comes forward to ſay that the ſanction of the legiſlature is neceſſary to complete a treaty. He referred to the practice of government before the preſent treaty, on the ſubject of treaties, proving that they were always conſidred as laws of the land. He alſo read a reſolution from the journals to the ſame effect.

If the argument was good that commercial regulations with foreign nations could not be carried into effect without the ſanction of Congreſs, treaties including commercial regulations could not be carried into effect. He ſaid he would ſhew the opinion of citizens of this country, in various meetings, when the treaty was promulgated, to requeſt the Preſident would not ſign it. He would refer in Particular to a meeting held in New-York, and they look up to this houſe? No. The language was, if you ſign this treaty there will be no reſource but war. If the Preſident ſigned it, theſe citizens looked upon it as the law of the land; they looked upon the buſineſs as entirely executive. He would come ſtill nearer to the preſent time. He would refer to the late propoſed amendments to the conſtitution from the ſtate of Virginia, the reception of which in the different ſtates was well known to members of that houſe, which recommend amongſt other things, that the power of making treaties might be placed in Congreſs. Nothing could ſhew more clearly that the power now reſides in the Preſident & Senate.

He before aſſerted that there were caſes where that houſe had not the power of withholding appropriations. Gentlemen have ſaid that if Congreſs ſuffer the doctrine contended for to prevail, all diſcretion whatever would be taken away. He denied it, they would ſtill have a diſcretion guided by morality and good faith, but not by caprice. If the treaty is made, it is a compact, which binds them on to certain acts. That houſe exerciſed diſcretion with reſpect to appropriation—they might withhold their aid; they had the power but not the right, as they had not the right to do wrong.

Gentlemen have ſaid that there is no caſe in which they had not the power to ſay aye or no. He would produce a caſe—There was a certain regulation in the conſtitution, that when a certain number of ſtates inſiſt upon it, that houſe is obliged to call a convention to revite the conſtitution. It was the ſame with reſpect to Treaties, they were bound to carry them into effect. He replied to what had fallen from the laſt ſpeaker, on the ſubject of appropriations for the military eſtabliſhment, and obſerved that the Senate had the ſame right with that houſe to originate an appropriation to carry into effect the treaty.

The gentleman from New-York had ſaid that a law might repeal a treaty, and that after a power had been erected to form a compact with a foreign nation, it might be broken by Congreſs. The gentleman would find that a Treaty cannot be annulled except by the conſent of the contracting parties, or by war. He referred to what had been ſaid reſpecting the practice of Great Britain. A gentleman had remarked that no charge would lie againſt the Preſident for proclaiming the Treaty, becauſe there were parts of it which could not be objected to, though other parts were not law, until legiſlative concurrence was given. This was a new diſtinction to him.

He referred to an embargo laid two years ago on foreign veſſels. It was found by the executive that the veſſels of Sweden were exempt from the embargo, by treaty. Was the law then repealed? No. but the Executive diſcuſed them by his proclamation. The only difference, that the treaty was made under the former government.

A call for the committee to riſe and for the queſtion, taking place together, the committee divided & there were 54 voices in favor of the committee riſing. Before the diviſion took place,

Mr. Giles ſaid, his reaſons for calling for the queſtion were, he thot there had been debate ſufficient upon the reſolution before them. He wiſhed to know whether they were to have the papers or not. Gentlemen would have an opportunity, and he truſted they would embrace it, in the courſe of the ſeſſion, of dilating as much as they pleaſed upon the ſubject which had been preſſed into the preſent debate. [Commitee roſe.] *(Debate to be Continued.)*

Wedneſday, March 30.

In committee of the whole on the ſubject of Mr. Varnum's conteſted election.

The following reſolutions were finally agreed to:

Reſolved, That the allegation of Aaron Brown, agent to the petitioners, to fifty-five votes given by proxy is ſufficiently certain.

Reſolved, that the allegation of the ſaid Aaron Brown, as to perſons not qualified to vote, is not ſufficiently certain; and that the names of the perſons objected to for want of ſufficient qualifications, ought to be ſet forth prior to the taking of the teſtimony.

The following meſſage was received from the PRESIDENT of the United States, by Mr. Dandridge his Secretary.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

With the utmoſt attention I have conſidered your reſolution of the 24th inſt. requeſting me to lay before your houſe a copy of the inſtructions to the miniſter of the United States, who negociated the treaty with the king of Great Britain, together with the correſpondence and other documents relative to that treaty, excepting ſuch of the ſaid papers as any exiſting negociation may render improper to be diſcloſed.

In deliberating upon this ſubject, it was impoſſible for me to loſe ſight of the principle which ſome have avowed in its diſcuſſion, or to avoid extending my views to the conſequences which muſt flow from the admiſſion of that principle.

I truſt that, no part of my conduct has ever indicated a diſpoſition to withhold any information which the conſtitution has enjoined upon the Preſident as a duty to give, or which could be required of him by either houſe of Congreſs as a right, and with truth, I affirm that it has been, as it will continue to be, while I have the honor to preſide in the government, my conſtant endeavor to harmonize with the other branches thereof, ſo far as the truſt delegated to me by the people of the United States, and my ſenſe of the obligation it impoſes to "preſerve, protect and defend the conſtitution" will permit.

The nature of foreign negociations requires caution; and their ſucceſs muſt often depend on ſecrecy; and even when brought to a concluſion a full diſcloſure of all the meaſures, demands, or eventual conceſſions which may have been propoſed or contemplated, would be extremely impolitic; for this might have a pernicious influence on future negociations; or produce immediate inconveniences perhaps danger and miſchief, in relation to other powers. The neceſſity of ſuch caution and ſecrecy was one cogent reaſon for veſting the power of making treaties in the Preſident, with the advice and conſent of the Senate; the principle on which the body was formed confining it to a ſmall number of members. To admit then a right in the Houſe of Repreſentatives to demand, and to have as a matter of courſe, all the papers reſpecting a negociation with a foreign power would be to eſtabliſh a dangerous precedent.

It does not occur that the inſpection of the papers aſked for can be relative to any purpoſe under the cognizance of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, except that of an impeachment; which the reſolution has not expreſſed. I repeat, that I have no diſpoſition to withhold any information which the duty of my ſtation will permit, or the public good ſhall require to be diſcloſed; and in fact, all the papers affecting the negociation with Great Britain, were laid before the Senate, when the treaty itſelf was communicated for their conſideration and advice.

The courſe which the debate has taken on the reſolution of the Houſe, leads to ſome obſervations on the mode of making treaties under the conſtitution of the United ſtates.

Having been a member of the general Convention, and knowing the principles on which the Conſtitution was formed, I have ever entertained but one opinion on this ſubject, and from the firſt eſtabliſhment of the government to this moment, my conduct has ſo emplified that opinion, that the power of making Treaties is exclusively veſted in the Preſident, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, provided two-thirds of the Senators preſent concur; and that every Treaty ſo made and promulgated, thenceforward becomes the law of the land. It is thus the Treaty-making power has been underſtood by foreign nations, and in all the Treaties made with them WE have declared, and THEY have believed, that when ratified by the Preſident, with the advice and conſent of the Senate, they become obligatory. In the conſtruction of the Conſtitution every Houſe of Repreſentatives has heretofore acquieſced, and until the preſent time not a doubt or ſuſpicion has appeared to my knowledge that this conſtruction was not the true one. Nay, they have more than acquieſced; for, till now, without controverting the obligation of ſuch Treaties, they have made all the requiſite proviſions for carrying them into effect.

There is alſo reaſon to believe that this conſtruction agrees with the opinions entertained by the ſtate Conventions, when they were deliberating on the Conſtitution, eſpecially by thoſe who objected to it, becauſe there was not required in COMMERCIAL TREATIES, the conſent of two-thirds of the whole number of the members of the Senate, inſtead of two thirds of the Senators preſent, and becauſe in Treaties reſpecting territorial & certain other rights and claims, the concurrence of three-fourths of the whole number of the members of both houſes reſpectively, was not made neceſſary.

It is a fact declared by the general Convention, and univerſally underſtood, that the Conſtitution of the United States was the reſult of a ſpirit of amity and mutual conceſſion. And it is well known, that under this influence the ſmaller ſtates were admitted to an equal repreſentation in the Senate, with the larger ſtates; and that this branch of the government was inveſted with great powers; for on the equal participation of thoſe powers, the ſovereignty and political ſafety of the ſmaller ſtates were deemed eſſentiall to depend.

If other proofs than theſe, and the plain letter of the conſtitution itſelf, be neceſſary to aſcertain the point under conſideration, they may be found in the Journals of the general Convention, which I have depoſited in the office of the department of State. In thoſe Journals it will appear that a propoſition was made, "that no Treaty ſhould be binding on the United States, which was not ratified by a law," and that the propoſition was explicitly rejected.

As therefore it is perfectly clear to my underſtanding that the aſſent of the Houſe of Repreſentatives is not neceſſary to the validity of a Treaty; as the Treaty with G. Britain exhibits in itſelf all the objects requiring legiſlative proviſion, and on theſe the papers called for can throw no light; & as it is eſſential to the due adminiſtration of the Government, that the boundaries fixed by the conſtitution between the different departments ſhould be preſerved: a juſt regard to the conſtitution and to the duty of my office, under all the circumſtances of this caſe forbid a compliance with your requeſt.

GO: WASHINGTON.

United States, March 30.

Ordered, That the uſual number of copies be printed for the uſe of the houſe.

The Federal city loan bill was read the ſecond time, and ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading.

Friday, April 1.

Several petitions were preſented from the Weſtern counties, praying the Engliſh & Spaniſh Treaties to be carried into effect.

Mr. Kitchell ſaid, as it appeared from the meſſage from the Preſident lately communicated to the houſe, that he had conceived the majority of that houſe, who paſſed the reſolution to which that meſſage was an anſwer, had entertained opinions which he himſelf as one of that majority wiſhed to diſavow. He propoſed to ſubmit two reſolutions to the conſideration of the houſe, which contained his ſentiments upon the occaſion, and which he ſhould wiſh to be referred to the committee of the whole to whom was referred the ſaid meſſage. They were to the following effect:

"Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this houſe, that the Conſtitution has veſted the power of making Treaties excluſively in the Preſident and Senate, and that the Houſe of Repreſentatives do not claim any agency in making Treaties, or in ratifying them when made."

"Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this Houſe, that when a Treaty is made which requires a law or laws for carrying it into effect, that in ſuch caſe this Houſe have a conſtitutional right to deliberate upon and to determine the propriety or impropriety of enacting ſuch law or laws, and to act thereon as the public good ſhall require."

The Houſe then went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair, on the report of the committee of Ways and Means on the ſtate of the revenue and expenditures of the United States; when, after conſiderable debate, the firſt reſolution was agreed to, with ſome amendments, and, by general conſent, the conſideration of the fifth reſolution was proceeded upon, as of the moſt preſſing nature; but no concluſion being come to, the committee roſe, and had leave to ſit again.

The Speaker informed the Houſe he had in his hand a confidential communication from the Preſident, and the Houſe and Galleries were accordingly cleared.

Adjourned until Monday.

FROM THE LATEST LONDON PAPERS.

PARIS, December 27.

The American miniſter was robbed, at his own houſe, a few days ago.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

December 23.

The following reſolution was adopted and proclaimed—

Art. I. All objects of merchandize and furniture belonging to the Republic, ſhall be put at the diſpoſal of the directory, to make them either ſerve the wants of the ſtate, or to pour the produce of their ſale into the treaſury.

II. Excepting the houſes of Verſailles, Compiegne, and Fontainbleau, all thoſe which belonged to the former civil liſt, and thoſe of the emigrated princes ſhall be ſold.

III. No more aſſignats ſhall be fabricated than for the ſum of 40,000 millions; the plates of the aſſignats ſhall be broken as ſoon as two thirds of the forced loan ſhall have been paid in, even in caſe the 40,000 millions ſhould not have been yet fabricated.

IV. The 300 acres of foreſt belonging to the national territories ſhall be ſold.

V. The executive Directory ſhall receive all the propoſitions which ſhall be made to them by the commercial and financial aſſociation.

VI. The other national territories, beſides thoſe mentioned in this reſolution, and thoſe of 1000 millions, deſtined for the defenders of their country, ſhall definitively remain a ſecurity for the aſſignats.

Sitting of the 12th January.

The Preſident announced, that the victims of the Auſtrian Tyranny were in a few minutes to appear at the bar, and that the Deputy Drouet, was to take his ſeat in the Council. He invited the members, as well as the citizens in the galleries, to conform ſtrictly to the law, which prohibits all ſigns of approbation, as well as of diſapprobation.

A few moments after, Maret, Semonville, Bournonville, and ſeveral Aides-de-Camp and Secretaries, were introduced. The Preſident addreſſed them in a ſhort ſpeech, and invited them to the honors of the ſitting. Maret, Semonville, Bournonville, received from the Preſident the Fraternal Kiſs.

On the report of a Special Committee, the council reſolved that the Executive Directory ſhould cauſe the anniverſary of the death of the laſt Capet to be celebrated in all the communes, as well as the armies of the Republic; and that on the ſame day all the repreſentatives ſhould pronounce on oath, vowing eternal hatred againſt royalty, and inviolable attachment to the Republic.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

January 21.

The ſitting opened with patriotic muſic.

Preſident Treilhard pronounced a ſpeech, analogous to the celebration of the Anniverſary. "It was on the 21ſt January, that the late King of France expiated, on the ſcaffold, the crimes which he had committed againſt the Sovereignty of the people. This juſt puniſhment, which juſtice and the conſolidation of the Republic required, was for our enemies the ſignal and the pretence for the moſt frightful plots.

"Proud Albion covered the ſeas with her fleets, and undertook to ſtarve us; ambitious Auſtria marched its innumerable legions to our frontiers. Againſt ſuch numerous enemies, againſt ſoldiers who grew old in the profeſſion of arms, what reſiſtance had the young Republic to oppoſe? How could men levied in haſte, without arms and without clothes, repulſe formidable phalanxes? But why do I wonder? Thoſe men are Frenchmen; they are free, and will be ſo forever; they are heroes, and engender nothing but prodigies."

Here Treilhard gave a detailed, but ſhort account of the brilliant victories which have eſtabliſhed forever the republic, and inſured the French people the firſt place among the nations of the univerſe. "But, continued he, the efforts of our exterior enemies were nothing in compariſon of thoſe of the interior. The French people would be free, but Royalty armed by fanaticiſm, kindled in all France the fire of hatred, vengeance and diſſentions—It armed the ſon againſt the father, it converted citizens into enemies—It threw the apple of diſcord amongſt the members of the Convetion—ſupported its efforts by moſt violent, and, apparently, the moſt contrary means.

"Sometimes royalty, covered with the rags of anarchy, decimated the Legiſlative Body, covered France with mourning and blood, with aſhes and ruins; at other times in gilt clothes: It ſhewed itſelf naked on the 13th Vendemaire, and no longer concealed the horrid plan it had plotted, to ſubſtitute monarchy in the place of the republic.

"French People, ye wiſh for Peace! Well, I ſwear hatred to Royalty. It is Royalty which has conſtantly maintained, in every country, the lightnings of war. You are ſuffering the moſt cruel privations. It is Royalty which has cauſed them to you, in order to diſguſt you from a Republic."

The Preſident here repeated the oath.—"I ſwear hatred to royaliſm," in a loud voice; "and you, Repreſentatives, come, to ſatisfy your juſt impatience, & pronounce this oath, which you reproach me perhaps, with not having ſtrongly enough ſworn."

The Council ordered the ſpeech of the Preſident to be printed, patted up, & ſent into the departments and to the armies.

Every member was called over from the liſt, and each of them ſucceſſively mounted the roſtrum, and ſwore the oath of hatred againſt royaliſm.

Tranſlated from Paris papers from the 12th to the 18 February.

Received by the Goddeſs of Liberty, arrived at Philadelphia on the 28th ult. from Havre-de-Grace.

PARIS, February 18.

Extract from the official letters wrote to the Ministers of the Navy, dated 1st and 3d February.

The cruise of our squadrons in the Archipelago has been attended with terrible storms and glorious successes, and gave rise to great acts of courage, skill and subordination. You are already informed of the glorious entry of the frigate la Badine, in the port of Coron, in Morea. We have just been informed that the ship laden with piastres which we announced to have been taken by the frigate La Sensible and La Badine, is an English frigate carrying 30 guns, and is on her rout to Toulon. This news is confirmed by Citizen Gantheaume, commandant of a squadron which left this on the 11th of October last, and is now at an anchor near the Lazarette off Marseille, after a cruize of four months in the Mediterranean. Although continually exposed to contrary winds, and assailed by several storms which occasioned the destruction of many foreign ships, and among others the loss of a seventy four belonging to the Porte, this squadron did not receive the least damage. On his return Captain Gantheaume took a large Russian ship laden with iron and wool and sent her to La Canee. He also took a Swedish vessel of 256 tons freighted with salt beef on account of a British merchant.

The sloop L'Alerte signalized her cruize on the Spanish coast, by the capture of 9 ships, and is just arrived with her prizes in our road.

COUNCIL OF ELDERS.

February 16.

GOUPIL PERIN—*President.*

The Council approved the following resolution of the Council of Five Hundred, viz.

Art. 1. The Representatives, Camus, Lamarque, Quinette, Bancal and the minister Bournonville, have honorably acquitted themselves in the mission they were charged with by the National Convention.

Art. 2. The Representative of the People, Drouet, has honorably acquitted himself in the mission, he was charged with by the National Convention.

Art. 3. The Executive Directory is charged to provide that the horse which the Austrians took from the Representative Drouet, when he was made prisoner, be restored to the same.

Art. 4. The Executive Directory shall pay to the relations of Lamarre and others, who died in the prisons of Mantoue, the sum allowed by law to the defenders of the country.

Art 5. The Council in the name of the French people declare, that the citizens who attended the five Representatives, and of citizen Semonville, Maret, and Bournonville have by their conduct done honor to the character of Frenchmen.

ITALY, January 25.

A civil war in the island of Sardinia seems to be near at hand. Great disturbances have broke out in the town of Sassari. The town has declared, that it will no longer depend on the government of Cagliari; they refuse paying the taxes. A great number of the malcontents have plundered several places in the neighborhood of Sassari; among others, the village Tiesi, belonging to the Duc de Asseñaca, whose palace at Sassari has also been spoliated, and the plate and other valuables therein contained been conveyed away. The Duke has also had notice given him to appear before the tribunal of Cagliari, to give an account of the harsh treatment he used towards his subjects. The house of the Archbishop, and those of the richest inhabitants of Sassari, have likewise been plundered. The malcontents attempting to plunder again some days after, the patriotic inhabitants in the latter city united, on which occasion an affray took place, in which numbers fell on both sides. All the parties are in favor of the royal authority; the point of discord, however, is to settle by whom the laws of the country are to be administered.

The French fleet is said to have sailed from Toulon; and that the English is on the point of going to Leghorn, in order to be provisioned.

From Madrid it appears that the English Ambassador has made some representations by order of his court, respecting the naval preparations in the Spanish ports, which require a prompt and explicit answer; the result of this measure has not transpired.

SALEM, March 22.

Verbal Information from Capt. Blackler.

He sailed from Liverpool the 10th of January, after being wind-bound 30 days, with hard westerly gales, in company with 40 sail of vessels bound out the Channel, but meeting with violent gales was obliged to return on the 17th in company with about half the number that he sailed with. It is feared the residue of the fleet went ashore, as every day brought fresh intelligence of the disasters the gale had occasioned. Among the sufferres was an American brig, and every soul on board perished. Letters from Bristol mention that the coast and land's end was lined with wrecks and other spectacles of distress. The weather on the English and Irish coast has been more severe than was ever known—it being computed that the loss of vessels from Nov. to Feb. amounts to nearly 500 sail, & 10,000 souls, many of the transports having been lost. The destruction of property has not been so great in 20 years. The cries of the people in the manufacturing and other towns against the unjust and unnatural war with France (as it is termed) had arisen to a tumultuous height, and it was not doubted, that did they not reach the ear of his Majesty, they would be heard in Heaven —whose vengeance would be wreaked on the guilty heads of the Ministry.

On the night of the 22d of January, the press gang at Liverpool pressed an American sailor (as they had done several times before) and carried him to their house of rendezvous. Those repeated insults so irritated the American sailors, that they assembled in a body of about 250, went to the house, and demanded their companion They were refused admittance, and entered by force, and regained the man; and after placing the recruiting captain and officers in the centre of the room, compelled them to uncover and give three cheers to the United States of America. On the 27th an instance of the same kind occurred.—The sailors again assembled, and took from the press gang an American whom they had pressed—beat the whole gang severely, threw two of them into the dock, where one was drowned, killed one on the spot, and the remainder fled.

On the 2d of Feb. the American captains in port were summoned to appear before the mayor, and magistrates of Liverpool. They accordingly appeared, and were requested by the mayor to keep their sailors under more subjection, and not suffer them to break the peace, as they had done repeatedly by insulting the press gang. He added, that as long as they behaved themselves with civility, they should be protected by the laws of the land; but that if they renewed their insults, they should be punished with the utmost severity of the law.

The captains in answer replied, that America was at war with no nation—but that their citizens had been repeatedly insulted by the British ships of war—that they were the citizens of an independent nation, and would receive no insults with impunity, from the subjects of any nation—and that the attempts to impress their men was an outrage and insult that the English government did not justify—and that if they would not trouble the Americans, they would conduct themselves with propriety, and not trouble them. After this not an American was molested——their conduct was such as justified the title of Freemen, and they supported the honor of the nation to which they belonged.

NEW-YORK, March 28.

We announce with great pleasure, that the judiciary bill has passed both houses of the Legislature of this State. Capital punishment is abolished, except in case of murder and treason.

March 29.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Yesterday the brig Eliza, capt. Sweny Wilson, arrived from the Downs, in 34 days, by her we have had an intimation of the proceedings of the Council of Ancients, and of the Council of five hundred, down to the 15th ult. from which we state briefly, that on that day the executive directory communicated to both bodies, that they had some days since, given instructions to the Generals Pichegru and Jourdan, to notify the Austrian commanders, that the Armistice was to terminate on the 25th inst. That a body of 40,000 cavalry of the remains of the first requisition were already advanced into Champaigne.

The Baltic fleet, consisting of upwards of 100 sail of merchantmen had been mostly captured by the Dutch fleet, and the day before the Eliza sailed from the Downs 3 seventy four's were dispatched to the North seas, in order to cover the retreat of the scattered remains.

The Courier from whence the above is taken, mentions, that it is rather singular, that altho' they have received the L'Eclair, down to the 16th, yet the paper of the 10th, which was supposed to be forged for the purpose of forwarding the purposes of the speculators in the stock exchange was missing.

By the Eliza we received a regular file of the Morning Post, but they were not of so late dates as our intelligence by the Betsey from Liverpool: She sailed from the Downs on the 23d February.

APRIL 1.

The National Debt of Great Britain may be estimated at present at 345 million, the interest of which is about 13 millions a year; or one million each lunar month;—250,000l a week; 4,166l for every working day of ten hours, or 79l a minute, for interest of the debt!!

PHILADELPHI, March 30.

On Monday arrived here from Havre de Grace, the ship Goddess of Plenty, captain Thomson, which place he left on the 22d Feb.—He informs that a number of frigates and gun boats were building there, and every thing evinced a vigorous prosecution of the war--that flour rated at 14 dollars per barrel—that a treaty with Germany was talked of, but that peace with England was far distant.

April 1.

Yesterday in the House of Representatives of the United States, Mr. Blount moved that the message from the President received on Wednesday, be referred to a committee of the whole. After a considerable debate the Yeas and Nays were taken, and are as follow.

YEAS.

Messrs. Bailey, Baird, Baldwin, Benton, Blount, Bryan, Burgess, Cabell, Christie, Claiborne, Clopton, Coles, Crabb, Dearborne, Earl, Findley, Franklin, Gallatin, Gillespie, Giles, Greenup, Gregg, Grove, Havens, Hampton, Hancock, Harrison, Hathorn, Heath, Holland, Jackson, Kitchell, Locke, Macon, Maclay, Madison, Millege, Moore, Muhlenberg, New, Nicholas, Orr, Page, Parker, Patten, Preston, Rutherford, Israel Smith, Samuel Smith, Sprigg, Swanwick, Tatom, Van Courtland, Varnum, Venable, 55.

NAYS.

Messrs. Bourne, Bradbury, Buck, Coit, Cooper, Dent, D. Foster, A. Foster, Gilbert, Gilman, Glenn, Goodhue, Goodrich, Griswold, Harper, Hartley, Hillhouse, Hindman, Kittera, S. Lyman, Malbone, Murray, Read, Sedgwick, Sitgreaves, Jer. Smith, Isaac Smith, N. Smith, W. Smith, Swift, Thatcher, Thomas, Thompson, Tracy, Van Allen, Wadsworth, Williams, 37.

Extract of a letter from the capt. of a vessel at Barbadoes, dated Feb. 23, to his owner in this city.

"On our arrival here we found an embargo which had been laid two weeks before, the many American vessels now here, and the number expected, prevent any profitable sale being made of flour, corn, &c. About 6 sail of the fleet have arrived from England."

APRIL 2.

The following message from the President accompanied a copy of the treaty with Spain, communicated to the House of Representatives of the United States on Tuesday last.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,*

I send herewith a copy of the treaty of Friendship, Limits, and Navigation, concluded on the 27th of October last, between the United States and his Catholic Majesty. This treaty has been ratified by me, agreeably to the constitution; and the ratification has been dispatched for Spain, where it will doubtless be immediately ratified by his Catholic Majesty.

This early communication of the treaty with Spain has become necessary, because it is stipulated, in the third, article that commissioners for running the boundary line between the territory of the United States and the Spanish colonies of east and west Florida, shall meet at the Natchez, before the expiration of six months from the ratification. And as that period will undoubtedly arrive before the next meeting of Congress, the House will see the necessity of making provision, in their present session, for the object here mentioned. It will also be necessary to provide for the expence to be incurred in executing the twenty first article of the treaty, to enable our fellow citizens to obtain, with as little delay as possible, compensation for the losses they have sustained by the capture of their vessels and cargoes by the subjects of his Catholic Majesty during the late war between France and Spain.

Estimates of the monies necessary to be provided for the purposes of this and several other treaties with foreign nations, and the Indian tribes, will be laid before you by the proper departments.

GO. WASHINGTON.

United States, March 29, 1796.

RICHMOND,

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 9.

The President of the United States has nominated to the Senate the following Gentlemen, as COMMISSIONERS, being those contemplated in the Treaty with Great-Britain, viz.

HENRY KNOX, *of Massachusetts, to settle the Eastern Boundaries of the United States.*

THOMAS FITZSIMONS, *of Philadelphia, and* JAMES INNES, *of Virginia, on the subject of British Debts.*

CHRISTOPHER GORE, *of Massachusetts, and* WILLIAM PINCKNEY, *of Maryland, of British Spoliations.*

In the House of Representatives of the United States, on the 17th ultimo, the Committee of WAYS and MEANS reported, as the result of their deliberations, on the important subject of FINANCE,—

1st. That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to prepare and report to the House of Representatives, at the next session, a plan for raising the sum of two millions of dollars, by apportionment, among the several States, agreeably to the rule prescribed by the Constitution; adapting the same to such objects of direct taxation, and such modes of collection, as may appear by the laws and practices of the States respectively to be most eligible in each.

2d. That a duty of two per centum ad valorem, ought to be imposed on all testamentary dispositions and successions to the effects of intestates, excepting those to parents, husbands, wives, or lineal descendants.

3d. That the following duties ought to be imposed by means of STAMPS, *viz.*

On Letters Patent	200 Cents.
Exemplification thereof,	100
Awards,	20
Bottomry & Respondentia Bonds,	50
Indentures of Apprenticeship,	30
Debentures of Drawbacks,	20
Bills of Lading coastwise, except from one district to another in the same State,	10
Other Bills of Lading,	40

On Bonds, Bills, or Notes, for the security of money, according to the following scale:

Above 50, and not exceeding 100 dollars,	10 Cents
Above 100, and not exceeding 500 dollars,	20
Above 500, and not exceeding 1000 dollars,	30
Above 1000 dollars,	50

Provided, that if any bonds or notes shall be payable at, or within 60 days, such bonds or notes shall be subject only to one-fourth part of the duty aforesaid.

On Notarial acts,	25
On Letters of Attorney, except for invalid pensions,	25

On Policies of Insurance, viz.

From one district to another in the United States,	25
To and from the United States to a foreign port, from 500 to 2000 dollars,	25
From 1000 to 2000,	30
From 2000 and above,	50
On Deeds for Conveyances of lands,	25
On other Specialties,	10

4th. That an addition of fifty per cent. be added to the Tax on Carriages.

5th. That Five Millions be borrowed at Six per cent. irredeemable for years.

THOMAS STARKE *and* THOMAS TINSLEY, *Esquires, are elected to represent the County of* HANOVER *in the next General Assembly.*

—DEATH—

On the 7th inst. Mr. JOHN YOUNG, of this city, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with great patience and resignation.

His Parents drop a sympathetic tear;
His Brothers mourn the loss of one so dear.

ASSIZE OF BREAD,

Published for the information of the Citizens agreeably to an order of the court of Hustings for the city of Richmond.

A LOAF, made of Superfine flour, to weigh EIGHT and ONE HALF OUNCES, for THREE PENCE.

A. DUNSCOMB, MAYOR.

April 9, 1796.

WHEREAS I intend shortly to the state of Kentucky, where I shall remain about two months—and having acted in the county court of Henrico, as deputy sheriff, for several years past, I refer all persons having business with me, either in my official or private character, to Mr. NATHANIEL SHEPPARD, who I do appoint my agent in my absence.

JOHN M. SHEPPARD.

APRIL 9, 1796.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, made the subscriber, to secure the payment of a debt due to *Thomas Maine*, executor of *John Hyndman*, deceased, will be exposed to sale for Ready Money, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house in the city of Richmond, on Monday the 4th day of next month, EIGHT LIKELY VIRGINIA BORN SLAVES, two of whom are good blacksmiths.

WILLIAM MARSHALL, Trustee.

RICHMOND, March 23, 1796. t.d.s.

☞ *The SALE of the above PROPERTY is* POSTPONED, *until* TUESDAY *the* TWENTY-SIXTH *of* APRIL, *when it will certainly take place at* BOWLER'S *tavern in the city of Richmond.*

W. MARSHALL, Trustee.

April 9.

ALL persons who have claims against the estate of Mr. PETER MARKS, deceased, are requested to attend at Charlottesville on the 15th of April next, in order that arrangements may be made for their benefit. Those who are indebted to the said estate it is hoped will make immediate payment.

JO. JO. MONROE,
Administrator.

Charlottesville, March 8th. 1796.

BOB OF THE MILL.

My heart is as honeſt and brave as the beſt,
My body as ſound as a roach;
Tho' in gay ſangled garments I never was dreſt,
Nor ſtuck up my nob in a coach:
If fortune refuſes to flow with my ſtream,
My ſacks with her riches to fill,
Why ſurely 'tis fortune alone that's to blame,
And not honeſt Bob of the Mill.

My breaſt is as artleſs and blythe as my lay,
From my cottage content never flies;
She is ſure to reward the fatigue of the day,
And I know how to value the priſe:
Would the girl that I love then but give me her hand,
The world it may wage as it will;
I defy the firſt 'Squire, or Lord of the land,
To diſhonor plain Bob of the Mill.

EPIGRAM,

On the Marriage of a Lady of ſixty-three years of age, to a Gentleman of eighteen.

HARD is the fate of every childleſs wife,
The thoughts of Wedlock tantaliſe her life.
Troth, aged bride, by thee 'twas wiſely done,
To chooſe a Child and Huſband all in one.

ANECDOTE.

A PRIEST, *who had uſually a very ſmall audience, was one day preaching at the church in his village, when the doors being open, a gander and ſeveral geeſe came ſtalking up the middle biſle—The preacher availing himſelf of the circumſtance, obſerved, "He could no longer find fault with his diſtrict for non-attendance, becauſe they* had ſent their repreſentatives."

FOR SALE,
A PLANTATION

SITUATE in Hanover county eighteen miles from the city of Richmond, fourteen from Hanover-Town, and four from Hanover Court-houſe—containing four hundred and ſixty-five acres of Land, about two hundred of which are good wood land, the remainder cleared and of an excellent quality for the culture of Indian corn, Wheat and Tobacco.—On the premiſes are a dwelling Houſe, 30 by 20 feet, with two rooms on the firſt floor and three above, a Kitchen &c. and good Apple and Peach orchards—The ſituation is very eligible, and in an agreeable neighborhood—As it is preſumed that thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe would chooſe to view the premiſes, a further deſcription is unneceſſary—thoſe inclined to purchaſe may know the terms by making application to

J. B. CLAUSEL, } *Attornies*
WILLIAM PRICE, } *in fact for*
WM. G. SYDNOR.

Richmond, March 29th, 1796.

RAN AWAY from this place in January laſt, a negro man named BILLY, belonging to the eſtate of Richard Chapman, deceaſed; a ſtout well made fellow about 23 or 24 years old, four feet ten or eleven inches high, a ſmiling countenance when ſpoken to, has loſt the little finger of his right hand, has a large ſcar on the ſame arm below his elbow, alſo a ſcar on his forehead juſt in the hair, and high cheek bones.—This fellow ran away about 3 years ago, and paſſed in Norfolk for a free man,—he probably may obtain a paſs again. Mr. Robert Brough in Norfolk has ſome brothers of his, and he has a brother by the name of Ben that is free, and when he ran away before he aſſumed his name, and as it was known by Mr. Brough that Ben was free he was counte nanced by that aſſumed name: He is known by many of the ſkippers of veſſels trading in James River; he probably may impoſe on ſome captain of a veſſel trading to the Northern States, and he ſaid when he was out before, he had been to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

All maſters of veſſels and others are cautioned from harboring or employing the ſaid fellow—and a generous reward will be given to any perſon ſecuring him in jail ſo that he may be got again, or delivering him to Mr. NATHANIEL W. PRICE in this place, beſides what the law allows.

Richmond, March 31, 1796. (3 t.)

BY *virtue of a deed of truſt made to us by* THOMAS UNDERWOOD, *to ſecure the payment of four bonds to* JOHN H. NORTON, *and four other bonds to* DAVID COHRAN, *deceaſed,—Will be ſold to the higheſt bidder for Caſh, on the Third Monday in April next at Goochland Courthouſe (it being court day)* FIFTEEN NEGROES, *conſiſting of men, women, boys and girls,—Five Thouſand Acres of LAND lying in the ſtate of Kentucky, near the Big-Bone-Lick,—one other Tract of LAND lying on Licking-Hole-Creek in Goochland county, containing Six Hundred Acres,—Alſo a valuable STUD HORSE and two other HORSES, and a parcel of HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, &c.*

By the TRUSTEES.

March 25, 1796.

THE BEAUTIFUL HIGH BRED HORSE,

QUICK-SILVER,

Formerly the property of John Tayloe, Eſq; of Mount-Airy.

NOW in high perfection—A beautiful Dapple Grey, full fifteen and an half hands high; will ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon, at our ſtable in Charlotteſville, (Albemarle county) and will cover mares at *Fifteen Dollars*, each, the ſeaſon, *five dollars* the leap, to be paid at the ſtable door, and *Thirty Dollars* to enſure a mare with foal, & in either caſe, a half dollar to the groom; but the fifteen dollars may be diſcharged by the payment of ten dollars, if paid by the firſt day of October next. The ſeaſon will commence on the firſt day of April next, and expire on the laſt day of July enſuing; excellent high and low grounds paſturage (gratis) and great attention will be paid to mares, but will not be liable for accidents.

QUICK-SILVER, was got by the imported horſe Medley, his dam by Wild Air, his grand dam by the noted horſe Spark, out of a full bred Jolly Roger and Valiant mare of Col. S. Overton's of Hanover county.

The performances of Quick-Silver, on the turf, entitles him to a rank amongſt the firſt running horſes on the continent.

SAMUEL BURCH.
EDWARD MOORE.

Charlotteſville, Febtuary 20, 1796.

N. B. A GROOM, who can come well recommended for ſobriety and attention, will meet with liberal encouragement.

DON-CARLOS,

A REMARKABLE well formed SPANISH JACK ASS, now in high perfection (uncommonly vigorous to cover,) will ſtand at my plantation in Albemarle county the enſuing ſeaſon and cover mares at four prunds four ſhillings, payable the 25th day of December, but may be diſcharged by three pounds by the 1ſt of Auguſt, or two pounds ſent with the mare. Extenſive paſturage gratis, but will not be anſwerable for accidents or eſcapes.

N. B. Aſſes will be covered at twenty Dollars caſh.

DON CARLOS arrived from old Spain the winter 1793, will be ſeven years old the preſent ſpring, and appears from his ſize and form to be calculated for breeding the large draft mule.

THO's. WALKER.

March 1ſt, 1796. (4wowp)

REPUBLICAN,
BY MEDLEY.

A FINE Sorrel, beautifully marked, now riſing ſeven years old, full fifteen hands one inch and an half high, will ſtand at my ſtable in Goochland county, nine miles above the Courthouſe, and will be let to mares at twelve Dollars the ſeaſon, which may be diſcharged by the payment of Eight, if paid by the firſt day of October next,—One third of a Dollar to the Groom, to be paid when the mare is covered. The above Horſe's colts are equal to any on the continent.

REPUBLICAN's dam was got by Capt. John Ware's Fearnought, his grand dam by Baylor's Fearnought, his great grand dam by the ſame Horſe, his great great grand dam by old Jolly-Roger, out of a high-bred imported Mare.

SMITH PAYNE.

N. B. Good paſturage, well incloſed, will be provided for mares, but I will not be anſwerable for any accident that may happen.

March 9th, 1796. (t-w-3 m)

HORSES.

Likely Young Horſes,

Will now be purchaſed—CASH, and a generous price given.—Apply at the EAGLE TAVERN, or at BELL & SHIPHARD's, Sadlers, Richmond.

February 15, 1796. t. f.

FOR SALE,

At one, two or three Years credit,

A STORE HOUSE, DWELLING and LUMBER HOUSE, with the adjoining vacant ground, being in the whole two lots half acre of land each, on the main ſtreet in the town of Manchester, the property of Mr. Thomas Drummond. For further particulars, apply to

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,
Attorney at Law, for
Thomas Drummond.

N. B. All thoſe indebted to Mr. DRUMMOND, will be indiſcriminately ſued to March Court, if their reſpective debts are not paid before the 20th of February next.

ARCH'D. CAMPBELL.

January 9, 1796.

BLANK BONDS,
For Sale
at this printing-office.

The Imported Horſe,

HEROD,

A HANDSOME Grey of elegant form, riſing four years old, and near fifteen hands high, will ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon at the plantation of RICHARD RANDOLPH, Junior, in Cumberland county, on Appomattox river, within one mile of Rutledge's Bridge, at the moderate price of *Sixteen Dollars* the ſeaſon; a note of hand ſeat with each mare for that amount, payable the firſt day of January 1797, intereſt from the date if not punctually diſcharged—to be redeemed with the payment of *Twelve Dollars*, if tendered by the 10th of Auguſt.

Well enclоſed and extenſive paſturage equal to any in Virginia, and the greateſt attention aſſured to mares, but no reſponſibility for eſcapes or other accidents.

WILLIAM HYLTON.

HEROD was got by young Herod, ſon of the famous old Herod, out of one of Lord Clermont's ſtud a daughter of Conductor, his ſire ſo well known and diſtinguiſhed on the turf, was out of a Matchim mare daughter of Florizel.—In point of blood he cannot be exceeded, being from the firſt running ſtock in England.

WILLIAM HYLTON.

THE IMPORTED HORSE,

BLAZE,

LATELY advertiſed in the public prints of Richmond and Fredericksburg, to ſtand (if not ſold) at *Micajah Crew's*, in Hanover county, is removed to *Benjamin Winn's*, in the upper end of Caroline county, about 24 miles from ſaid *Crew's*, and will there be let to mares at *Four pounds* the ſeaſon, on note payable on demand; but which may be taken in at any time before the 10th of Auguſt (when the ſeaſon will expire) by payment of *Three pounds.—Five Dollars* caſh the ſingle leap. Mr. *Winn* will furniſh extenſive paſturage well enclоſed, gratis, but I will not be anſwerable for eſcapes or other accidents.

BLAZE was got by Vandal, Vandal by Speculator, and out of the ſiſter of Chryſolite—Chryſolite is the ſire of Hebe, the dam of Dare-Devil.

HUGH NELSON.

York, March 8, 1796.

The well known and celebrated
HORSE,

CELER,

STANDS at Meade's Mills, on Flat Creek, in Amelia county, in high perfection, and will cover mares at *Ten Dollars* the ſeaſon, and *Three Dollars* the leap, the latter to be paid down. The ſeaſon will expire on the 10th day of Auguſt, when the money for the ſeaſon muſt be paid, or notes given on demand. Good paſturage (gatis) but will not be liable for eſcapes or accidents. The ſeaſon commences on the 1ſt of March.

JOHN OGILBY.

Amelia, Jan. 14, 1796.

The above horſe will be for ſale at the expiration of the ſeaſon.

(2w.) J. OGILBY.

FOR SALE,
A TRACT OF
LAND

IN the upper end of Henrico county, twelve or fourteen miles from Richmond, and ſix from the entrance to the Canal; it is ſituated in a neighbourhood thickly ſettled, at the fork of the Three Notch'd and Pounce's Tract roads; 'tis a good ſtand for a country ſtore and tavern. The land is heavily timbered, and of good ſoil for grain—it lies in a direct line between the Coal Pits of Richard Adams, Eſq; and thoſe of Mr. Roſs, to which laſt it is contiguous; ſlate and other marks of coal are ſeen on the ſurface, and it does not admit of a doubt but that coal is contained in the land.——A conſiderable credit will be allowed for one half the purchaſe money—Any perſon inclinable to become the buyer, may view the premiſes by applying to Mr. Julius Crump, living at Mr. Roſs's Coal Works, who will be ſo good as to ride over and deſcribe them, as he is well acquainted with them.

I would alſo ſell my Plantation on the White Oak Swamp, containing about five hundred acres, equal to any land in the county for corn, wheat, or oats, a proper porportion is ſuitable for meadow. There are two good dwelling houſes, with neceſſary out houſes on it, & an excellent ſpring of water near to either—The terms may be fully known by applying to Mr. ROBERT POLLARD, of Richmond, who is authoriſed to treat for the Lands, as I am compelled to leave this ſtate for ſome time

PLEASANT YOUNGHUSBAND,
Ex'r. of I. YOUNGHUSBAND, *dec*

Henrico, Jan. 1, 1796.

WYTHE COUNTY, Dec. 29, 1795

I HEREBY forewarn any perſon or perſons from taking an aſſignment on an obligation, executed by me to Thomas Bowl, of the ſtate of Kentucky, for 100 dollars, dated the 3d inſt. as I am determined not to pay it, unleſs compelled by law, he having fraudulently obtained it. 3m.

WILLIAM INGLEDOVE.

MACLURE, BRYDIE, & Co.

Oppoſite Shocko-Warehouſe,

Have juſt received by the ROSA and BETSY, from Liverpool and Teneriffe,

TENERIFFE WINE, in Pipes,
SALT looſe and in Sacks,
8, 10 and 20d. NAILS.

Which they will ſell on reaſonable terms for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Richmond, March 15, 1796. t.f

At a meeting of the PRESIDENT *and* DIRECTORS *of the* JAMES RIVER COMPANY, *on Tueſday the 10th day of November*, 1795.

THE landing place of the Canal being now within the limits of the city, and cartage thereby greatly reduced,

RESOLVED, That full Toll be required from all perſons who ſhall chooſe to make uſe of the Canal after this day—and that this reſolution be publiſhed in one of the Gazettes of this city.

Extract from the minutes,

Teſte, ROBERT POLLARD, Clerk

November 12 1795.

I WISH to SELL a valuable PLANTATION in Hanover County, about ten miles from the city of Richmond, containing ſeven hundred and twenty ſeven acres, four hundred of which is wood-land; on the land there is a large Dutch roof'd Houſe, a two ſtory Brick-Houſe, a large Barn, Stable and Kitchen, with other houſes neceſſary for the reception of a large family—The buildings are in good order and nearly new.—I would alſo SELL a three ſtory BRICK HOUSE in the City of Richmond, built during the laſt year, now occupied by Meſſrs. Bell & Shiphard.——I will ſell the above-mentioned property low for caſh, or I will give a credit of one or two years for two-thirds of the purchaſe money.——For further particulars enquire of *B. Trueheart*, of Hanover, or of *Daniel* or *William Trueheart*, of the ſame county.

B. TRUEHEART.

☞ I intend to leave this ſtate in the courſe of a few weeks for the ſtate of Kentucky; in my abſence I hereby appoint *Daniel* and *William Trueheart* my agents.

B. TRUEHEART.

February 20, 1796. (6w)

ALL perſons indebted to the late firm of JOHN and SAMUEL GREENHOW, or JOHN GREENHOW and CO. are deſired to diſcharge the ſame without delay; the liberal indulgence which they have hitherto experienced, will, it is hoped, produce an early compliance with this requeſt. Thoſe who have unliquidated accounts with either of the above firms, are earneſtly ſolicited to come forward for an immediate adjuſtment, and to grant ſpecialties for ſuch balances as may appear to be due, to the ſubſcriber, who may be found at the houſe of Samuel McCraw, Eſq; in Richmond.

SAMUEL GREENHOW,
Surviving partner.

I WISH to LEASE on GROUND-RENT forever, the TENEMENT occupied at preſent by Mr. Samuel Pleaſants, Printer.—Poſſeſſion may be had on the 15th of next month, and the terms may be known upon application to

SAMUEL COLEMAN.

Richmond, March 29, 1796.

City of Richmond, Huſtings Court, March 1796.

ORDERED, That the Sergeant of this City give public notice, that the creditors of JOHN WILSON, deceaſed, are deſired to produce their claims properly authenticated at the next Court, when the eſtate of the ſaid Wilſon will be divided among them, in proportion to their reſpective demands.

(A Copy)
Teſte, ADAM CRAIG, c. c.

☞ The CREDITORS of JOHN WILSON, deceaſed, will pleaſe to attend to the above order of Court, and conſider it as notice given by

SAMUEL MOSBY, *Serg't. of the City of Richmond.*

Wanted to Purchaſe,

MILITARY LANDS,

For which the higheſt price will be given by

Hicks & Campbell.

THE *EXECUTORS* of the late THOMAS MANN RANDOLPH, deceaſed, make known to all perſons who purchaſed at the ſale of Carterſville and that at Dover, that JOSEPH WATKINS of Jenito in Goochland, holds the Bonds, and is empowered to collect, by them.——The Bonds taken at both places became due the firſt day of December paſt.

T. M. & WM. RANDOLPH.

January 6, 1796. (6w)